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It has long been decided, that to have wholesome Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pastry, it is necessary to use the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, prepared by Edward Chamberlin & Co., Boston, Mass. It is invariably given satisfaction.
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BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, AND ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS are of a routine or ordinary nature, and more or less subject to the same. The only way to avoid this is to be a **BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, AND ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS** in the **NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE**. The only way to avoid this is to be a **BOOKKEEPER, CLERK, AND ALL OTHER OCCUPATIONS** in the **NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE**.

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A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded to it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer, THOMAS J. HARRISON, Philadelphia.

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BRANDER'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Have already secured a high character as a safe and efficient purgative. They, in fact, have other curative qualities which continue to relieve the blood of impurities as long as any remain.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, DYPHTERIA, COLIC, CONTRITIS, NERVOUS AND RICKETTS, LADDER, SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH.
And as an Anti-Bilious Medicine they are without a rival. The sick, however affected, should at once procure this admirable Medicine.

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POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for sale at THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

New-York Daily Tribune.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

NOTES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death before I will consent or advise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which looks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I might think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of meane as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But this thing will never be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new guarantees for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mine to oppose. [ABRAHAM LINCOLN.]

Inauguration first, adjustment second. [SAMUEL P. CHASE.]

I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to state that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power—no earthly power—shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New-Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish Slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their Constitutions; but then, it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the institution of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Weather Tables.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861 contains the Smithsonian table of mean temperatures for North America, prepared from the reductions of observations at more than one thousand places for an aggregate period of several thousand years, by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1860.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Vigo*, will close at 10½ o'clock this morning.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, passed the Senate yesterday as it came from the Assembly. It now goes to the Governor.

Massachusetts has authorized her State Treasurer to indorse United States Government Bonds to the amount of two millions of dollars.

The steamer *City of Washington* arrived at this port last night about 12 o'clock. She brings dates of the 31st ult. The news has rather a warlike aspect.

Our Legislature have declined to send Mr. F. Granger to the Old Gentlemen's Conference in Washington. They evidently think Mr. G. would be a superfluous there. We have not presumption enough to question the wisdom of this judgment.

Even if the seceding States had formed their Confederacy in a strictly peaceful manner, without seizing the arsenals, forts, or other property of the United States, their league would still have been so flagrantly unconstitutional that neither the President nor Congress could properly take official notice of it, except to condemn and suppress it. The Constitution says: "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or

confederation; no State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power." The force of these Constitutional clauses will soon be tested by the appearance at Washington of Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to treat for the surrender of the forts still held by the United States. The proper answer to such an application would be the arrest of the Commissioners on a charge of treason.

The Provisional Constitution of the Southern Confederacy contains the following clause on the subject of fugitive slaves:

A slave in one State, escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which said slave shall be found, and in case of any addition or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party, by the State in which such addition or rescue shall take place.

The clause in the Constitution of the United States, which is generally construed to refer to fugitive slaves, is this: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This clause, it will be noticed, does not expressly say by whom the person claimed shall be delivered up, though it may obviously be inferred that the State Executive is the proper agent. At all events, no power is given to Congress or the Federal Executive to interfere in the matter, as our unconstitutional Fugitive Slave law does. The framers of the Southern Constitution have avoided this difficulty, by expressly declaring that the slave shall be delivered up by the Executive authority of the State in which said slave shall be found—not taken by the Federal Executive. The Fugitive Slave law of the United States should be repealed, if for no other reason, as a usurpation by the Federal Government of powers not granted to it by the Constitution.

That law is a greater outrage on the Constitutional rights of the States than all the Personal Liberty laws would be even if they were as ultra as their ignorant revilers imagine.

We do not wish to congratulate the friends of the Union and the Constitution a moment too soon, but we will at least tell them that we are greatly cheered by the intelligence from Washington. There seems now to be a fair possibility that we may after all avoid the degradation, the shame, the ruin of a new compromise. Not that the efforts in behalf of such a surrender are abandoned; not that the outside pressure by which they were supported has been withdrawn; not that all Republicans have anew and more faithfully sworn allegiance to Freedom and to Honor, and to their country; but that the higher spirit of those who motto is "Faithful Forever" seems to be prevailing over the lower impulses with which they have so gallantly and so immovably contended. It is possible that we may yet be defeated and disgraced; but there is better reason for hope than at any previous day since the meeting of Congress.

MR. LINCOLN'S POSITION.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE, that from the beginning of the present trouble, we have declared in reference to all compromises or concessions to armed rebels and traitors, that Abraham Lincoln was steadfastly opposed to them, that he adhered inflexibly to the Chicago Platform, and would never consent to the extension of Slavery in any form or under any pretext whatever.

From time to time during the past two months attempts have been made by recreant or timid Republicans to gain support and consideration for their schemes of concession or compromise, by alleging that Mr. Lincoln favored this or that plan—that he approved of the Border-State plan, or the Crittenden plan, or the Kellogg plan, or, in fact, whatever absurd or monstrous project happened to be uppermost in the disturbed fancies of the compromisers. The falsity of all these reports, and the correctness of THE TRIBUNE'S views upon the policy of the coming Administration, are now made manifest by Mr. Lincoln himself, who yesterday at Pittsburgh, in the face of assembled thousands, said, speaking of the Chicago Platform: "We should do neither more nor less than we have the people reason to believe we would do when the people gave us their votes."

There spoke Old Abe! Honest Old Abe of the West, who means to make good in March what he promised in November. Who, when chosen to be the chief of a party, pledged against all compromises with the Slave Power, is not afraid to face the music and redeem his pledges. He stands by the platform on which he was elected, and resolves to do as he promised the people he would do, a resolution based not only on simplicity, but on the highest political wisdom. American history abounds in examples of the mischief that has resulted from the faithlessness of public men in office to the principles they had professed when out of office, and nothing is surer to bring swift destruction on a party than to recede after the election from the platform on which it claimed and obtained the verdict of the people. The departure of the Democratic party from its professed principles of non-intervention in behalf of Slavery, was undoubtedly the main cause of its fall from power.

And now let us see what the Chicago platform says on the subject of Slavery extension, and especially of extending Slavery by constitutional guarantees, as proposed by Messrs. Crittenden, Guthrie, Kellogg, and the rest of the Compromisers:

That the new doctrine that the Constitution, of its own force, carries Slavery into any one of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, and is in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution itself, with its avowed purpose, and with legislative and judicial power, to give freedom to the slave, and to suppress the power and authority of the slave.

The normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Nothing can be more explicit than this. The Republican party is pledged, Mr. Lincoln is pledged, against any Constitutional or legal protection of Slavery in the Territories—in all the Territories of the United States, without regard

to the line of 36° 30' or any other line, North or South or East or West. That Mr. Lincoln means to abide by his pledge we have now his own distinct and frank assurance, and he is a man who means what he says. The *Springfield Journal*, a few days ago, undoubtedly expressed his own views when it said: "Those who are looking to see Mr. Lincoln lower the Republican standard, are looking in vain." Mr. Lincoln is not a traitor. He is not composed of material out of which a traitor can be made. We will so far play the organ as to say to all compromisers and temporisers, go ahead, but don't count Abraham Lincoln in for any plan of "adjustment that surrenders the principles upon which he was elected."

Mr. Lincoln in thus announcing his intention to carry out the Republican principles on which he was elected, and from which so many of our leaders have lately strayed, proves that he understands the true position of the country and the temper of the people. The people like pluck, and they will rally round and uphold the statesman who in the hour of storms and danger calmly stands by his flag and firmly carries out the principles of freedom and justice which he took as his chart when winds were fair and skies serene.

GOVERNMENT OF ATTRACTION.

Ensign Stebbins, in one of the Down-East satires of the Jack Downing school, delicately betrides a knotty problem that seemed to stand in the way of his political aspirations, by declaring himself: "In favor of the Maine law, but opposed to its execution." Our model Unionists and Union-savers would seem to have taken a hint from the astute Ensign in their treatment of the founders of the new Cotton Republic.

We do not here propose to combat the idea of Government by Attraction—we only insist that the Fire-Eaters shall not enjoy a monopoly of its advantages. Let us all have a share.

"Prisoner at the bar," says Judge Goggles, in his most imposing and awful manner, "you have been convicted of picking B. J.'s pocket of a wallet containing sixty-dollar bills, beside valuable notes and papers. The crime is grand larceny by statute; the penalty several years' hard labor in the State Prison. The proof is clear, the offense is rank. What reason have you to give why the sentence of the law should not now be passed on you?"

"Why, please your Honor," says the culprit, anguished at the idea of the Judge's jolly greenness, "I needed last night about ten o'clock, and resumed my individual sovereignty. I am no longer a citizen of this State, nor of any State, but am entirely on my own hook. If I should ever resume my former subordination to the State whereof you are a well-deserving pillar, I'll call and let you know."

"Ah! indeed," rejoins the chagrined and chafed judicial functionary, "I was not aware of that circumstance. Of course, you will go where you please." Then turning to the Court's right hand man, he says sternly, "Mr. Sheriff, your gross carelessness and neglect of duty has cost us a day's hard work for nothing. Never bring another culprit to this bar without first ascertaining that he has not seceded, and will not do so, even though the trial should go against him."

"Mr. Keeper!" says the foremost of the convicts of Sing Sing, on rising from a hearty breakfast, and feeling himself in good condition for travel, "I give you fair notice that the whole six hundred of us here present have seceded from the State which we have thus far patronized with our allegiance, and resumed our original and independent sovereignty as rational beings. As there is no time now for quoting opposite passages from the Social Contract, we simply give you notice of the material fact, and warn you and your underlings to stand out of our way."

"Of course," responds the polite official, "if you will have it so, so be it. Messrs. Guards! be good enough to let these gentlemen pass—they have seceded, you see, and will not remain with us any longer."

"Mr. Hardcase," says the jailer to one of his boarders, "I am under the disagreeable necessity of reminding you that you are sentenced to be hung at twelve o'clock to-day, and it is now a quarter past eleven. Will you be good enough to make any little arrangements you may deem desirable, so that we shall be ready for business when the clock strikes?"

"I hardly think it advisable," is Mr. Hardcase's considerate reply. "I can't say that I feel an attraction for the gallows this raw morning; and, since I have got all the board and lodging out of you that the law allows me, I think I shall secede in a few minutes, and go about my business."

"Mr. H.," remarks the jailer, in a tone of mild yet keen rebuke, "I must say that your conduct is not such as one gentleman has a right to expect from another. Have I not always treated you with the most sensitive regard for your feelings? Have you not lived like a fighting-cock since you first condescended to honor us with your company? Has the word 'hang' been once named by me in your presence? Have I ever, in my most sportive moods, cracked a joke with you about dancing on nothing? Have I ever insinuated that most men prefer to go to glory with their boots off? Yet here have you allowed me to squander four shillings of good money on a rope for which at the last moment you deprive me of any use! Nay, I have invited my very selectest friends to view the impressive ceremony for which to-day was assigned, and some of them are already in the building, while the rest are by this time on the way. I have the nearest of gallows-frames in perfect readiness; while the parson—for I wished to do everything in the highest style of respectability—has left his books and his devotions to speed your parting with one of his most nutritious prayers. All this trouble and expense would have been saved by a timely notice of your intention thus suddenly, unseasonably announced. Your conduct is very unhandsome, Mr. H., and I must say that I have a right to regard it with indignation."

To all which, the culprit deigns never a word of reply, but, invested in his newly-resumed panoply of Individual Sovereignty, walks coolly and with dignity about his business.

feeble infancy to their present state of comparative vitality and vigor, it were absurd to contend that any other entity might not secede whenever and from whatsoever it shall see fit.

THE FOUR LEGS OF THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, titular Vice-President of "The Confederate States of America," was fiddled and fluted out of his warm bed at Montgomery the other night by a corps of serenading seceders. After the harmony came the harangue. Hastily doffing his nightgown and drawing on his pantaloons, the Hon. A. H. Stephens rushed to a balcony, and expressed his hopes. He hoped for all manner of united bliss and confederated enjoyment. He hoped for population, wealth, and power. He hoped for peace, security, and domestic tranquillity. He hoped that the new-born nation would attain glory in the highest degree. He hoped for peace—this being the second time of hoping—and he hoped for liberal commercial relations with all the world. "Our Republic," said Mr. Stephens, "to be permanent, must be supported by the virtue, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people." So far Stephens; let us now proceed to consider, in their regular order, those four pillars of the "Confederated States of America."

I. VIRTUE.—This opens at least a wide field of reform. The confederators mean to be virtuous, in spite of the temptations of cakes and the seductions of ale. No more imbibing of pre-breakfast juleps; no more loud conversational blasphemy; no more tobacco chewing in church; no more playing at poker and "going it thin;" no more nary pair; no more promiscuous shooting of the neighbors; no more squandering of precious time at the bar of Bacchus; no more devotion to the combats of cocks. All persons interested in the elevation of the human race will please to take notice that the new Southern Republic means to be an example of virtue—the real old genuine and warranted Roman article—to all the world.

II. INTELLIGENCE.—This is a good thing—a very good thing indeed—something, in short, which no private family and much less a great and virtuous Republic should be without. A handy thing to have in the house. Dog cheap at any price. Certainly the infant Confederacy will but exhibit its prudence in ordering a large supply of the article, of which, just at present, we suppose, there is rather a bare market. It can be the most surely and readily had by application to some school-house, and by the employment of some competent school-master. Heretofore the Confederates have depended mainly upon the Northern States for books and teachers, and it has been by Yankee skill that the young idea of those revolted regions has been taught in the poetic-metaphorical and not the salt-petre sense, to shoot. To Northern Colleges has been entrusted the delicate and difficult work of rearing the Southern tender thought, and of making the Bachelors and Masters of Arts of those polished portions of what was once our country, which will now, doubtless, start manufacturers of their own. Every village will have an infant, an intermediate and a high school, a college, a divinity, a law and a medical mill, nine printing houses, four book clubs, and six debating societies. The well-reformed will also be a well-informed Republic, and will, no doubt, be celebrated throughout the world for its devotion to metaphysics, theology, Hebrew, and the higher mathematics.

III. INTEGRITY.—This will be, under the new dispensation, a quality of no common kind. Not that cheap variety which regards the laborer as worthy of his hire; which manifests itself in fair and kindly treatment of our fellow men; which disdains to fatten upon the industry of another; which will not steal even such tempting "swag" as forts and arsenals. O no! the Southern integrity is to be of a sublimated excellence! of that kind which is to be found in the mouths of public orators, and the resolutions of public meetings, and the little blundering "leaders" of Southern newspapers—the integrity which boasts and brags, and proclaims itself by sound of trumpet—the integrity which enters upon an election in apparent good faith, and having failed to win, would put out the lights, and splinter the ballot-box, and let loose the dogs of war—the integrity which disintegrates, the integrity which forswears itself, the integrity which steals the national cash—that is the kind which is already so fashionably among the Seceders.

IV. PATRIOTISM.—This, Mr. Stephens's fourth leg, will be found uncommonly stiff and burly. Patriotism, as we all know, consists in saying, over and over and over again, that you are patriotic. Patriotism is best shown by talking fluent nonsense to a drunken mob. Patriotism means bolting and leaving your beloved country to shift for itself. Patriotism means spitting upon the Constitution, ridiculing the Declaration of Independence, violating the national statutes, robbing the national mails, and by all possible means bringing the political institutions of the land into contempt, for the mere gratification of private grudges, and to get good offices for yourself and friends. They will be a very patriotic people, will the Confederates!

Virtue, intelligence, integrity, and patriotism! Let any sensible man repeat these words and at the same time recall the mad and miserable treason with which they are here so libelously connected, without laughing, if he can! Consider that these public troubles, as they are not of our creation and continuance, might, in the opinion of many of the best and wisest friends of the Slave States, be speedily abandoned—that there is, thus far, not the slightest cause for rebellion—that the Republican Administration is not a thing of the past, to be judged and to be approved or condemned, but something to be tried, and to fall upon its own merits—that there has been an indecent hurry to precipitate this treasonous crime—that the South, if called upon to-day, cannot point to one single real wrong unredressed—that its policy is the fruit of its plotting politicians and of its unmanly and unreasonable fears, and not of its absolute and consummated injuries—that it is going out of the Union upon a theory, a wild guess, a lunatic presupposition. Consider all these things in connection with virtue, which should at least be neither sneaking nor cowardly; with intelligence, which should be guiltless of wholesale blunders; with integrity, which should scorn a bloody quarrel without cause; with patriotism, which has not heretofore been esteemed a characteristic of traitors! No; the Southern insurgent, whether stimulated by ambition, passion, or his inordinate cups, is either selfish, and so cannot be virtuous; ignorant, and so cannot

be intelligent; a thief, and so without integrity; or an adventurer and conspirator, and so without more than the forms, moles and shows of patriotism.

A BARGAIN ALL ON ONE SIDE.

The Crittenden Compromise, the Guthrie, the Border-State, the Chamber of Commerce, the Reverdy Johnson Compromise, or by whatever other name the proposition may be called, for they are all essentially the same, by which it is proposed to settle our present national difficulties, ought, by this time to be pretty thoroughly understood by the country. Certainly no great degree of intelligence is necessary to comprehend that the thing which three months ago two millions of people voted, as they believed in God and hoped for man, should never be done, they are now called upon to do with certain aggravations of humiliation, with certain degradations of concession, with certain confessions of defeat, and certain consequences of disaster such as never could have happened to them could they only have had the good fortune to lose that election, and had the misfortune of victory befallen their enemies. It is not the intellectual intelligence that is wanted to perceive this, but the moral perception to foresee the consequences and comprehend the final result. To those lacking this quality, conviction only will come when they learn that with the sacrifice of principle they have shipwrecked the Republic also; that the old story has always one ending, that he who deals with the devil not only loses the small matter of soul which he expected to part with, but the gold and the jewels, the palaces and the power, for which he had bartered it, have passed away like a dream from his longing eyes and eager clutches. There are two, and we believe, two only, of the Republican journals of any consequence which favor Compromise—one in Albany and one in New-York. As they are both looking to be, in some sort, organs of an Administration, and, at least, counselors in the distribution of power, we commend to their especial consideration the moral of the old fable of dealings with the evil one. The argument is not above their comprehension.

For whence did this Crittenden, or Guthrie, or Border-State, or Chamber of Commerce, or Reverdy-Johnson Compromise emanate? From the Republicans? or from the friends of Republicans? Not a bit of it. It comes from their enemies. It comes from men who are either slaveholders, or who would have no objection to being so, and who are incapable from the force of habit or the misfortune of education, of dealing with the question of Slavery as a great moral, civil, and political fact extending with its results, either for good or evil, into the far future, and not a merely personal relation or temporary measure to be treated as if it began but yesterday, and was to fade away to-morrow. They comprehend neither the magnitude, the importance, nor the dignity of the question, and are ready, therefore, to make of it a mere political dice-box with which to cheat or be cheated. And if anybody is to be cheated in this game it is the Republicans, if they consent to play it. We have shown, over and over again how all of the Compromises yet offered are based upon the absolute abandonment of the principle which brought the Republicans into existence, and secured their success. The compromising faction among the Republicans, if they are capable of comprehending that there has ever been any principle at stake at all, cannot fail to see, and, if they are honest, acknowledge, as Mr. Seward has virtually done, that they do abandon it unhesitatingly, but only for the sake of the Union. But do they get Union by the sacrifice? The sacrifice certainly is a great one, and the gain should be equally great. If Union is worth it, let us then, at least, be sure that we gain the Union. Are we? On the contrary it is not even mentioned in this "preposterous truck and barter as to the future of this great empire!"

In ordinary bargains there is something to be given for the price offered. "It is naught, it is 'naught, with the buyer; but when he is gone 'his way, then he boasteth." But in this case there is nothing offered. The buyer may well boast, for all he asks for he gets for nothing. And where is the return which the South offers for these immense concessions which are demanded from the North and which it is attempting to wring from the Republican party? Nothing; absolutely and positively nothing! The Union! We know the seceding States scout at the word on any terms which anybody has yet ventured to propose to them. If the Union is worth preserving at all, it must be preserved as a whole, and it must be accepted as the recognized policy of the Government, to be established at all hazards, that every State must return to its allegiance, that Secession cannot, for a moment, be tolerated, and that the unity of the States, intact, unbroken, is to be the return for the enormous price of compromise which we are called upon to pay. Do even the Border Slave States propose to make us this return? Not one of them. They propose nothing but that we should pay up in full, and get thereafter according to our luck. More than this, the Governors of some of these States have messaged, and their Legislatures have resolved, that they shall go with their sister Slave States the moment there is any resort to coercion. They have yet to make the first offer, either to maintain the Union in their own case, or to aid us in maintaining it in the case of the more Southern States, while they are clamorous that we shall yield all which is, or ought to be, as much more precious to us as Liberty is better than bondage. Are we so weak as to be cheated by such false dice as these? Is there a politician in the country so blind that he cannot see what the future must have in store for us if we submit to such a compromise on such terms? As the leaders in this movement are seeking the supremacy of the South, and the Slave Power, through the destruction of the Republican party, so professed Republicans may as well be warned in time that they cannot aid them without a just retribution from that North, which, party or no party, mixes principles with its politics, and means to stand by them. At least, let these men wait till after the inauguration—unless they have special reasons for not doing so—to learn how compromise looks from the Southern standpoint in the light of the actual conduct of the new Administration.

It appears that in the Assembly of this State, on Thursday, Mr. Woodruff introduced bills to provide for a tax on New-York City, to pay each member of the Common Council for 1858 and 1859 \$1,200 a year, for his services. We cannot receive the propriety of this proceeding.

The members of our Common Council were elected in the years named well knowing that they were to receive no salary, and our taxpayers have enough to do to meet real claims, without the Legislature heaping up fictitious ones for them. Most of these men have retired from public life, and some of them are dead. Why this effort should be made in their behalf, we cannot conceive. There is neither sense nor justice in it, and it ought not to pass. As well might Mr. Woodruff move to give the famous "Forty" of ancient memory \$1,200 a year for their generous services in the Common Council of 1851-2-3. No doubt some of the old members of the present Common Council are at the bottom of this business; but we think a decent regard for public opinion should have induced them to disguise their hands. It is a little too barefaced when they send one of their own clerks to the Legislature to push their scheme through.

SOUTHERN UNIONISM.
If we were to give full credit to the bulletins transmitted from the Slave States, the people of those States are divided into two parties: 1. Those who hold that the North is irretrievably Republican, and therefore are intent on Disunion; and 2. Those who still hope that the North can be bullied out of Republicanism, and therefore incline to give us another chance to humble ourselves before breaking away from us. We must confess that these two positions seem not at all diverse in principle, while the latter is by far the less flattering to the North.

But, in truth, neither of these positions does justice to the better instincts of the South. What calls itself the Union party of the South does injustice to itself because it has been led to do injustice to us. Having indolently adopted the current Southern assumption that Republicanism menaces the rights and the safety of the South, it has piled thereon the further assumption that part of us are blind fanatics, and the rest simply unprincipled knaves, who have conspired to humiliate the fanatics in order thus to ride into office and fill their own pockets. They thereupon conclude that, if they seriously threaten Disunion, the Republican knaves will desert the fanatics and concede whatever may be tenaciously required.

We beg leave to assure the South that these impressions do injustice to the North, as their attitude based thereon does injustice to themselves. Let us understand each other. It is the clear conviction of the great mass of the Northern People to-day—that is, of those who have any moral convictions by which they abide—that Slavery is essentially wrong; hence that they cannot conscientiously permit themselves to be implicated in its extension. Such has been, such is, their conviction. The whole subject has been studied, considered, contested, debated, until there is no longer any rational ground for hope that this conviction will be changed.

He who asks us, therefore, to acquiesce in the Crittenden or some kindred arrangement may not mean to insult us, but he does. He says in effect, "Your consciences are in the market, and you are ready to defy your sense of duty provided you can make gain thereby. If we only 'promise or threaten you sufficiently, you will 'consent to do what you have long insisted and 'still feel is wrong.'"

We beg the true friends of the Union at the South to reconsider this matter. We ask them to do nothing, say nothing, inconsistent with their own sense of duty. If they think Slavery ought to be extended, we do not blame them for seeking its extension; but we insist that they shall not seek to constrain us to do what our consciences imperatively forbid. If they want Slavery extended, let them rely on the votes of those who approve or are indifferent to "the institution," and there are quite as many of these, even at the North, as there ought to be. But to ask Republicans to make any bargain, compact, arrangement, compromise, whereby they shall be pledged to acquiescence in or non-resistance to Slavery Extension, is to ask them to disgrace and stultify themselves. If they respect their own moral convictions, let them prove it by respecting those of their neighbors.

If the Union is to be saved, it must be by upholding the Constitution and obeying the laws and constituted authorities. Whoever uses others' threats of Secession in order to compass a partisan or sectional triumph is but one remove from treason. The true compromise is a universal agreement to respect all rightful authority and obey the laws.

We desire to give all possible prominence to the following agreeable statement which is taken from *The Chicago Tribune*:

"The Compromisers that have comforted themselves with the idea that Cassius M. Clay is ready to surrender his principles upon the demand of the South, are assured that of all men at Washington, Mr. Clay is at this moment most firmly opposed to any compromise. A brief experience there satisfied him, that the compromise he proposed to make would be a back-slip to the Border States, for whose cancellation they were in fact, and he is now convinced that but one course is left—the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws. By the adoption of his policy, the Union (we use his own language) will take care of itself. Clay's thousands of friends will be glad to know that, while he can always command their gratitude for the past, they can give him faith to him in the future."

Why can't we now hope that Mr. Seward, Mr. Wood, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. E. G. Spaulding, and all others who have manifested a readiness to sacrifice the principles of the Chicago platform to the preservation of the Union, will discover what Mr. Clay has discovered, and like him once more set their feet firmly on the rock of Truth? Why can't they once again, come to the preservation of that noble idea, that there is no safety "in compromise of 'natural justice and human rights'?" All honor to Cassius M. Clay for his manly abandonment of a mistaken policy! Let us hope that his example may be imitated by the men we have named and by many others!

We don't doubt that Secession is tolerably popular in Louisiana, though as the people have had no opportunity of voting on the question it is impossible to say how great the rebellious majority there may be. But for all that there is no good reason in misrepresenting the matter as somebody did in the subjoined telegram published in *The N. Y. Herald* of Jan. 30:

"REMOVAL OF NEW-ORLEANS.—New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1861.—New-Orleans was, repeatedly illustrated to-day. There was also a grand procession, firing of cannon, and a military display in honor of Secession."

The True Delta says this "is a lie out of 'whole cloth.' There was no such illumination, no such